


"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

WHOLE NO. 292.

On and after the first of October next, packages of printed matter not exceed:

4 oz. in weight, can be sent from Great Britain to the Colonies by payment of 6d. per package. The lowest charge at present, by the colonial book post, is 1s 6d.

**COPPER.**—There has just been received at  
Troy the largest lump of copper yet got  
by any mine in the world. It is nearly  
pure metal, and weighs *eight thousand*

 The Managing Director of the Great Western Railway has given notice that all

on at the Provincial Fair, Brantford, will be carried at half price; for passengers a reduction of 25 per cent from the ordinary rate will be allowed.

led to meet in Chicago, Illinois, on the 10th November next. It is understood that several of the most eminent Temperance orators the country have signified their willingness address the multitude which the occasion will no doubt draw together.

✶ A London correspondent of the *Colist* states that Her Majesty's ministers are artily sick of the task of nominating the at of Government for Canada; and it ems not at all improbable that (says the *planist*) they may after all recommend the

On the 23rd of July Miss Matilda Jinks, the youngest daughter of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of the Barba-

es, was married at the Cathedral, to Mr.   
 ersford, of her Majesty's 69th regiment   
 Foot, by the Right Reverend the Lord   
 shop of Batholmes, assisted by the Rev.   
 omas Clarke, Rector of St. Michaels.—   
*Ido.*

**THE SOLICITOR GENERAL AND TOWN-  
END.**—In reply to the mendacious assertions  
the print which fabricated the absurd story  
Mr. Solicitor General Smith's visit to Cay-  
a Gaol, for the purpose of satisfying himself  
to the identity of the supposed to be Town-

nd, we are authorised, by the Solicitor General himself, to state that he never was in Cayuga in his life, and knew nothing of the uninvited visit until he saw it in the newspapers.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

At the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition horse races will, it is said, occupy four days of the fair, but are not calculated to interfere with the great Exhibition, the time mentioned for commencing each day being 3 o'clock, P. M. The arrangements for the races are in the hands of persons well known

the sporting world, and the course has been put in thorough order, and fenced in. Purses to the value of \$1,000 will be contended for.

**—Leader.**

**Important news have been received**

at Alazatun, in addition to the late violence to the United States Consul Smith, the captain and crew of the schooner *Abd* had been seized and forcibly ejected from their vessel. The British Consulate had been attacked by a party of the National Forces.

an attempt made to tear down the display erected over the official residence. These events had elicited strong animadversions from journals at the capital. The *Extraordinary* states that it has good authority for saying that the United States Government is about

Offering a loan to Mexico, without asking anything in return that will derogate from the dignity of the latter republic.—*Globe*.

olonies, has accepted, on behalf of the government, the nomination of a clergyman as the first bishop of the new diocese of London, Canada West. As soon as her Majesty's approval of the choice of Dr. Croyn reaches Canada he will be consecrated Bishop of London.

on by the Bishops of Quebec, Toronto and Montreal, under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury. It appears however that before this information reached Canada, Dr. Croyn, had sailed for England to be there consecrated bishop of the new diocese, — Quebec. Will he be required to return to Canada?

**SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.**—The government of the Netherlands, it appears by the advices of the *Columbia*, is taking steps

secure the abolition of Slavery in the Dutch colonial possessions. The project of a law has been submitted to the State General, proposing to emancipate the Slaves in the Dutch West Indies, paying their owners an indemnity of about thirty-four millions of dollars. The number of Slaves in the Colonies is

the number of Slaves in the Colonies cannot be very great, as its entire population is not much more than a hundred thousand. The project of emancipation has not been very much agitated, either in Holland or the Colonies,—but it is the general desire of most of the owners to have the Slaves made free, pro-

The N. Y. *Herald* makes the following allusion to a very peculiar incident which occurred in the laying of the Atlantic

able:—Another extraordinary event in the history of this expedition has also been passed over without any attempt at explanation. It will be remembered that the day before the cable parted the continuity was interrupted for two hours and a half. During that interval the electric current refused to

...to the coast of Ireland or back to the Niagara. The scientific men on board took council, and decided that the gutta percha had worn off a portion of the wire, and that insulation was hopelessly destroyed. It was actually agreed upon to cut the cable

return to England; when suddenly, as by magic, the continuity was restored, and messages began to flash along the wire. Among the wise heads which surrounded the machine that day are those men who furnish a theory upon which to account this phenomenon! The following line is

subject to such eccentricities as (1), its value will be materially decreased.



## New Advertisements.

Notice—John Hodge.  
List of Letters—Aurora.  
Mechanical Institute—Newmarket.  
Agricultural Society—Meeting—E. Jackson.  
American Cheese—J. M. Raper.  
Butter and Eggs—J. M. Raper.  
For Sale—John Davison.

**Moneys Received.**  
On the New Era, during the week ending September 10th, 1857.  
Dr. Free \$15.00; W. Lillie, \$3; Mr. Montgomery \$5; Elt. Wimmer \$1.50; Mr. Jacob Smyth \$2; H. Butler \$1.50 etc.

## Agents for the "New Era"

AURORA.—Messrs. Ashton & Macbell.  
KETTLEBY.—Mr. S. J. Spiller.  
LAWTON.—Mr. S. J. Pearson.  
BROOKVILLE.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.  
BONDS.—Mr. John Boddy.  
HOLLAND LANDING.—Mr. J. M. Raper.  
KING P. O.—Mr. John Hartman.  
Agents will be appointed at other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Sep. 11, 1857.

## General Summary.

The New York State Fair will be held at Buffalo, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days of October next.

A portion of the space usually occupied with editorial matter has been taken up this week with correspondence. Notwithstanding this, we are obliged to defer one or two of the letters received till our next issue.

The Sons of Temperance of Brownsville Division, No. 209, purpose holding a grand Soiree on the 29th proximo, in a beautiful grove adjoining the Village. Refreshments will be served at one o'clock p.m.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Armstrong, of Lloydhew, Agent for issuing marriage Licenses, &c.

The above little titbit we clip from the Leader of 1st week. All right, in its way; but the question very naturally arises—Is this appointment an effort to Monsieur Cauchon's forcible arguments in the lobby of the House during last session resulting in almost a duel?

The public meeting appointed to be held at Brownville on Tuesday last, has been unavoidably deferred until Tuesday next, when we hope to see a large attendance of those interested in having a good road along the Town Line West. We understand there will be no difficulty in raising the means necessary to make the line a winter road, in case the Company should not be formed. The work is an important one; let all "put their shoulders to the wheel."

## Sharon Illumination and Festival.

The usual autumnal Illumination and Festival of the friends worshipping in the temple, at Sharon, took place Friday evening and Saturday last. At the illumination on Friday evening the attendance was larger than on any previous occasion during the past four years; on the day following, however, there were not so many in attendance as we have seen, although the number was large. This is attributable, in a great measure, no doubt, to the fact, that the farming community generally are still very busy in securing their harvest. It was estimated that there was not less than 1000 people in attendance at the services on Friday evening. After the Band had played some choice tunes and the Choir and children had sung a couple of hymns, Mr. David Wilson arose to deliver the usual autumnal sermon. His text was chosen from the 26th Chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel—but owing to some little confusion of people seating themselves, we were unable to hear the verse.

Mr. Wilson said being in a changeable and fashionable world; and these changes were not confined to the world at large, but also to the church. "There were a good many kinds of religionists in the world; and each entertained their own peculiar views with regard to the sacrament. He was an old man, and had been taking notice of these various sects; and from all he could observe each was trying to exalt the one above the other."

Amongst the sectaries, too, were some who exalt the Son above the Father. He (Mr. W.) had to take a lower place—for to his mind he could not in his humble opinion find that doctrine to be Scriptural. The lower place he had to take was in Egypt. It was in Egypt the children of Israel had the passover; therefore this was the first blood of the lamb that was committed to their trust. He believed so far as the virtue of the sacrament was concerned, the Lamb had been slain from the foundation of the world; and then that followed the Father such as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, was as faithful as them that followed Christ. "Then the people of Israel had the passover of manna; and the members of his Society would hold their passover to-morrow, to which they invited all well-disposed persons."

He looked upon this ordinance as a public pledge on the part of those who partook thereof, to take another degree—to make further progress in religion. If some chose to eat to their condemnation, it was not his fault. All religious people eat the passover, although they may materially differ in the way they do it, believing that in the act they draw one degree nearer to God. But look at things as we find them. There were many fashions in religion—some choosing one and some another. But as a people we believe in Christ, and were glad to follow any system given of God. He would not, however, exalt the Son above the Father. Every dispensation was given of God; and we should not despise these dispensations. The Israelites had their dispensation and so the passover; and Christ had said, "if ye eat my flesh and drink my blood ye are not of me." All Christian people professed to have one object in view—future happiness. All should partake of the passover; and those who do, make a beginning. But the question is often asked, "Why do you light the house?" We do it in honor of God. The light of heaven shines from the East to the West, and why should we not light the whole house? It was a symbol—a shadow of what we desire to be, light in the heart. All, perhaps, were out enlightened in heart; but the object had a

good tendency. He believed the passover was ordained of heaven; and that it was our purpose to eat and pass on. There was but one God—not denying the Son or the Holy Spirit, and they assembled to worship that God. They were living in a restless world. By going to the clerical office a man might find the form of any religious law written. There was such a difference of opinion; and he dare venture to say, there was not a Clergyman among all the sectaries who would say "follow me." A lay officer professing to be striving for heaven; but if we enter one, they go to the West, and another to the East. Now, when would they come together. These were all fashions—every one after his own inclination—and every one saying that their own particular church was right. But he took a lower stand, and did not profess to be wiser than others. He could not believe that all these sects were going to one kingdom; but he believed each would enjoy the full measure God had given them. God was no respecter of persons; each would fulfill his measure according to the purpose of His will. Abraham was as faithful a disciple as ever God had; but he only fulfilled his measure. To please most sectaries he was too much in favor of the Jews, but they were the first religionists. He could not see any great difference between the Jewish economy and Christianity. The Christians were waiting for the resurrection, and so were the Jews. They were both waiting for one and the same thing. Generation after generation had passed away, yet both dispensations. He believed his sins would come upon him in this life, and was not amongst those who feared the judgment that was to come in some future time. This, he believed, was according to the law and the testimony. All people shall come before Him and acknowledge God. What was required of the Jew was also required of the Christian. We should believe in God and have a penitent heart. After some further remarks, Mr. Wilson concluded his sermon, having occupied the floor in its delivery nearly half an hour. A hymn was then sung by the choir and congregation and the assembly marched, headed by the Sharon Band, to the Meeting House, where they listened to a few airs, and the company dispersed. Altogether, the services were peculiarly interesting, and harmony seemed to prevail throughout.

## A Pleasure Excursion.

In compliance with a polite invitation from our kind neighbor, Mr. Geo. B. Huttoncroft, we accompanied him on a pleasure excursion around Sutherland's Lake, a few evenings ago, in his new craft, "The Queen." Weighing anchor at the Railroad Wharf, we proceeded to the dock at the foot of Main Street; and after taking on board several more passengers, started on our tour. Proceeding up the west side of the lake the first place of note is Willow Point, where it is said, aristocratic lovers in the early days of Newmarket, were wont to pledge their troth, and disclose the secrets of one another's hearts. After rounding Willow Point we enter at once into Dutchman's Bay. This Bay runs up to the side of Eagle Street, and "The Queen" takes on passengers at the Dock here on board. Leaving Eagle Street Wharf, we proceeded around Thorn Head-land, and after passing the Bluffs and Cedar Island, entered the Lake of a Thousand Stumps. This Lake is a beautiful little sheet of water, almost completely surrounded with stumps. The Captain then altered his course and sailed East towards the Coast of Labrador, passing, on our way, the Nine Islands, Cedar Valley, and some other localities we cannot now recollect. Leaving Labrador Coast we sailed North to the Railroad Dock and landed, without a single mishap to our pleasures of the occasion—and having enjoyed between one and two hours ride. We understand "The Queen" will seat 15 passengers with ease.

## Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

## The York Ridings Gazette, and a General Election.

The Gazette dedicates his politics "True Blue."—Requests his friends (!) to keep cool, and make no rash promises—Mr. Gamble pledges the Township of Vaughan to take £10,000 stock in a Railroad Bill; his return for West York uncertain—the "Gazette" gives him the cold shoulder.

Sir—The York Ridings Gazette of the 4th instant announces the approach of a "General Election," and urges its supporters to put their house in order, in the following strain:

"We prepared for the approaching campaign, and we would advise our conservative friends not to commit themselves in the meantime, before a suitable candidate offers. Already rumor is busy with the names of several gentlemen in this locality, as being among the coming men." Including the name of a certain journalist, the columns of whose paper have of late been freely opened to the discussion of subjects prejudicial to the interests of the Local Oligarchy of the Ridings from which he hails. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and we would advise our Orange gentlemen to make a note of the fact and govern themselves accordingly."

From the foregoing extract I conclude that the Gazette has mustered sufficient courage to get himself bodily over the fence, so he has dropped down on the Tory side—he recommends his "conservative friends not to commit themselves before a suitable candidate offers;" this is refreshing, and on the whole, very good advice, which, no doubt, will be acted upon. He says, "already rumor is busy with the names of several gentlemen in this locality, as being among the coming men"—but from the caution which he gives his friends I am presume none of them are "suitable"—I am inclined to think he is "feeling his way," with a view of taking "a heat" for "the Derby" himself in case his "conservative friends" cannot unite upon a more suitable candidate in their interest. Now you must understand that the Gazette is published in the West Riding of York, and I hardly need mention that John W. Gamble Esq. is the sitting member; and we are to infer that the Gazette is

not satisfied with him, and that his friends are determined to seek a more "suitable" candidate. Well, it has been said of Mr. Gamble, (ever by his political supporters,) that he is one of the "Governmental Impossibilities," and of late entirely useless—if not actually injurious—to the party who send him to parliament, and as yet no general election has taken place, they (the Tories) have no doubt determined upon looking up a new man, a useful man.

There is no doubt of Mr. Gamble's declining popularity in the West Riding, that he is completely exhausted the patience of his old supporters. He never gave reformers cause to think him anything but a Tory all the old school; and now to show how utterly regardless he is of the interests of the farmers of the Township in which he resides, (knowing the general feeling towards him of late) he contemplates involving the Township in a Railway scheme, to the amount of £10,000—this was "decided" upon at a meeting, held at Pine Grove, Vaughan, J. W. Gamble, M. P. in the chair, within the past month. I am informed, by persons residing in the front of that Township, that it was not generally known that such a meeting was to take place, that Mr. Gamble, prefers hole-and-corner meetings when he is about hatching one of his pet schemes, such as the contemplated "Central Railway" scheme—the Normal School (at Pine Grove)—and other schemes, all of which are to be paid for by the public money belonging to the Township. It is to be hoped that the farmers of Vaughan will become aware of the danger incurred in continuing to send Mr. Gamble to Parliament, as it is now patent that he does not consult their interests when the particular interest of Pine Grove (or the Valley of the Humber) are in question. He may say, "Oh! I did not move or second any resolution, they made me chairman of the meeting." I could not tell before, there was nothing finally done, &c.—but he should be given to understand that the inhabitants of Vaughan will not consent to the Retro of their Township presiding at a meeting at which it is "decided" that Vaughan is not to be saddled with a debt of £10,000 to assist in building a Railway in the rear of the Township; it must not be done, and he should be taught a lesson "in time." So far, I think the Gazette's hint to his "Orange friends" will do very well; but what does he mean by the "name of a certain journalist" being included among the "coming men?" I have heard Mr. McDougall's name mentioned, can the Gazette refer to him? They (friends of the Gazette) are warned against him; all fair, but quite unnecessary. I do not know whether Mr. McDougall would be successful or not in West York. I think he would be more likely to consult the people's interest than the person who now represents them.—Mr. Gamble must go out!

Yours, AJAX.

September 9th, 1857.

## A Step in the Right Direction.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—I notice in your last issue, a letter published from the Chief Superintendent of Education, and in remarking on it you say—

"We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not pointing out any one individual, for more than one or two in these Counties have during the past two years neglected many of the principal duties contained in the Act." I do not wish to dictate to you as a Journalist, but allow me to say in the first place you are wrong, and in the next place, I think (so do others), that you are the right man in the right place, as a Journalist, to call the attention of Superintendents, and any other man in a public position, to a neglect of duty. What is the use of making good laws if those men who are placed at the head don't carry them out? but actually set a glaring example of neglect (by paying no attention to their duties) to Teachers, Trustees, and Pupils. Again, what is the use of having a paper unless the Editor will speak out, and tell these gentlemen, firmly but courteously, where they are wrong?

O, say, you that is all very fine; my paper is my living and does not pay to tell me the truth always. True, better carry out your truths with a clear conscience than be silent when you should speak out. No, Sir! never fear that ominous sound, "stop my paper." If they don't like to be told the truth let them take some other not so independent. Count me in before public opinion, and my word for it, your list will swell instead of diminish.

Education is of too vital importance to the country, and the amount of money it requires to sustain it too large, to be controlled by men who will not attend to the duties laid down by the Act.

Yours with respect, Vox.

Newmarket, Sept. 9, 1857.

For the New Era.

In appreciation of the public services, and social virtues of the Rev. J. J. DENNEY, a few individuals in Stouffville, unconnected with his Church, sent W. G. Smith, a first class painter, with materials to give the venerable gentleman, an agreeable surprise. For this small mark of esteem, he has made the subject graceful reply.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

"J. Denney begs very sincerely to express his thanks to his unannounced friends, for their gracious compliment, in elegantly painting his dwelling. Such a manifestation of public favor was certainly most unexpected. While he feels truly grateful for this marked approval of his Official labors, he will ever be prompted by his remembrance, to increase if possible, his efforts to promote the moral and spiritual interests of the village, and neighborhood. At the same time he most heartily wishes his Benefactors and their families, mercy, peace and happiness."

Sir—By giving publicity to the foregoing you will much oblige,

Your Humble Servant,

The Donor,

Stouffville, Sept. 8, 1857.

Glenville Matters Again.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR Sir,—Your issue of August 7th contained a letter signed "Old Survey" in which, certain individuals and personal remarks occurred, relating to the Wesleyan Methodist and the Sabbath School in this Section. The drift of those remarks are probably not yet forgotten, therefore it is not necessary that I should here repeat them. Suffice it to say, that letter has been on all sides placed to my account; and notwithstanding my assertions to the contrary, there are yet many who persist in blaming me, as either the author, or originator, of it.

The principal reason given for the supposed

implication seems to be, "that I did not reply to said letter." Mr. Editor, (I am sure you would believe me if you knew the facts of the case.) I could not consider myself qualified to reply to such an ill-founded, ridiculous document. I did write a note to clear myself from anticipated aspersion, but I was ashamed to forward it for I thought it would interest the affair with too much importance.

But since there has been so much said, perhaps the less written the better. I will therefore just state:—1st That I did not write the letter; 2nd That at the time of its appearance, I knew nothing either of its authorship or originator, (neither do I now, only from flying reports); and 3rd, That latter contained sentiments and opinions quite contrary to my own.

If there be any who are yet unconvinced after having read this letter, I will still try and bear with their want of confidence, and forgive them when they acknowledge their error.

Yours &c., JAMES HAWKINS.  
2nd Con. King, Sept. 8, 1857.

## Foreign and Colonial.

## Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, September 7.  
The North American, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th August arrived here about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, bringing four days late news. She has 120 cabin and 145 steerage passengers.

The Indian arrived on Wednesday morning early.—North American experienced head winds—passed through straits at night—saw nothing of the Anglo-Saxon, City of Toronto, or Clyde.

Further telegraphic news from India was hourly expected respecting Indian mail.—London advices of Tuesday night inform us that 11 days had elapsed since the mail steamer Nubia arrived at Suez from Calcutta with news to 21st July, if the steamer from Bombay had reached Marseilles in time for letters to have been delivered in London on Monday, it was probable that the Bombay mail had not even arrived at Suez on the 16th, two days after the Nubia.

Despatches from Bombay will bring news from Delhi later than received at Calcutta to 21st July, as communications are less interesting.

The arrival of both Calcutta and Bombay mails at Marseilles was expected hourly. The Times, city article, after discussing details of telegraphic despatches from India says, supposing the latter news, which may be expected from Bombay, together with correct details of Calcutta despatches, should contain nothing to impart a worse aspect to that just brought, there will consequently be no reason for increased apprehension for the final result, however much the state of suspense may be prolonged.

A telegraph to India will soon be laid down, and Malta, Vienna and London will be in communication in a few days by electric wires.

French men of war given every aid to English vessels taking troops to India, and tow them when becalmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Tuesday evening, both Houses of Parliament adjourned to Friday, when the prorogation will take place. The only business done during the brief sittings related to the divorce bill apart from the bustle of the Royal Assent on several bills.

The Commons without much hesitation accepted the divorce bill as altered by the Lords.

The House of Commons had a short sitting on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Lubbock stated that the German Legion at the Cape, consisted of about 2,300 men, had been called out to act as soldiers, thus enabling the Governor to furnish a larger reinforcement to India than would otherwise have been possible.

Lord Palmerston replying to questions stated that the Government could not obtain the transatlantic cable to employ in the direction of communication with India, without the sanction of Parliament, and that it was now too late to make application to Parliament on the subject.

The Directors of the trans-Atlantic Telegraph Co. have resolved to renew, in October, the attempt to submerge the cable.

The Globe of Monday, says the despatch of troops to India has lowered our home establishment of infantry of the line to 14 battalions instead of 40—the proper proportion for the United Kingdom. The arrival of 4 Regiments from the Mediterranean in the course of a few days will augment the Home strength to 18 battalions.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 23rd.—The rumor of a secret treaty between Mexico and the United States has caused a great sensation.

A fresh piratical attempt has been made by the ruffians on the Moorish coast on the Betty of London, which had lost her reckoning, and stranded.

ITALY.

A rupture between Sardinia and Naples, arising out of the Cagliari steamer, is now regarded as imminent.

The Post has the following:—"Pavia, August 24th.—We are expecting every moment to hear of a rupture between Sardinia and Naples."

Pavia IX entered Florence at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th. His reception by the authorities was imposing and splendid; by the people, respectful and cold.

TURKEY.

PARIS, Tuesday Night.—A despatch received to-day from Constantinople announces that the Porte has accepted the conditions arranged at Osborne, and has consented to nullify the Moldavian elections without waiting for the admission of England and Austria.

The Times Paris correspondent says: "I mentioned yesterday, that the Sultan consented to new elections in Moldavia, provided the demand be made unanimously by the six Powers."

## Hercules in the Temple of Error.

## THE PILLARS OF PREJUDICE DESTROYED.

The most stubborn enemies a great religion or discovery encounters, are the individuals with whose interests it interferes. Vast indeed must be its value, palpable as the sun, the benefit it imparts, in order to overcome and subdue the professional opposition of the Apostles of Error whose theories it overthrows.—Holmes's system of treatment supplied supplies of truth has accomplished this Herculean task. It has swallowed up conflicting dogmas, it has broken the pillars of prejudice, and the rods of his less favored competitors. The old practice, with its complications and contradictions, its volumes of mystification, its absurdities cloaked in the dead languages, its profitable alliance between the physician and the apothecary, its pecuniary policy of regulating the progress of the cure by the length of the patient's purse, its blind experiments upon the constitution, its struggling with the superficial manifestations of disease, its short sighted attempts to suppress instead of to destroy the materials of its seeds of a disorder, has been shaken to its very foundations, by the uniform success of Holmes's two remedies. One of the great merits of his Cataplast and Pills is that they remove the complaint without prostrating the strength of the patient. The ordinary theory is that acute disease cannot be cured without weakening the invalid; the process of reinvigorating the system is an after consideration. Professor Holloway utterly rejects this plan of debilitating the patient in order to reduce the disease. His medicines sustain and assist nature while combating and conquering the malady, and nature, thus reinforced, expedites the cure.

It seems, as if this is a method of treatment that is consistent with common sense, however inconsistent it may be with professional jargon. To depress the strength of a sick man by powerful depleting medicines, or by bleeding, is to rob him gratuitously of a portion of that vitality which disease is laboring to extinguish. Strong indeed must be the constitution which can withstand the combined attack of a prostrating complaint and a prostrating system of treatment.

The object of Professor Holloway is to fortify and sustain the vital powers while the views of disease is being driven out of the system, and that object is accomplished by his celebrated medicines.—Boston Journal.

## Gallant Conduct in India.

The Age Observer gives the following extracts of a letter from Calcutta, relating to Colonel James Neill:—"In the troubles of these times, Colonel Neill has distinguished himself. His regiment was sent for from Madras, and when he arrived he was ordered with his regiment to the country. As he was starting from this he showed what sort of a man he was. His regiment had not got up to the station at the railway when the specified time through some unforeseen cause the railway people had delayed the train. The Colonel did not wait, but he and his regiment went on foot, and he himself led the column of the native recruits to parade, and when he arrived he was ordered with his regiment to the country. As he was starting from this he showed what sort of a man he was. His regiment had not got up to the station at the railway when the specified time through some unforeseen cause the railway people had delayed the train. 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### Miscellaneous Advertisements

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**\$40 REWARD!**

**STRAYED or Stolen from the premises of the**  
Subscriber, Lot No. 1, in the 3rd Con. of King,  
(Old Surrey, Jan Friday night last, the 21st last, a

**Span of Horses,**

One a chestnut horse, with a few white hairs on his  
head, about 6 years old; the other a *sarrel* mare, with a  
small white mark on her hind leg, and about 5 years  
old. Any person giving such information as will  
lead to their recovery, will receive, *tho' they say*,  
reward.

**JOHN BROWN,**  
King, Aug. 21, 1857.

**Dwelling House to Let!**

**TO Let, a first-rate BRICK DWELLING**  
House, near Bogart Town—containing 12  
Rooms and a Bath, and a large Kitchen. For  
particulars apply to.

J. S. WILKIN.

Rogart Town, June 10, 1857. 16-10

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**The Provincial Insurance Company,**

Subscribed Capital, £496,930., Paid up Capital,  
£13,869.

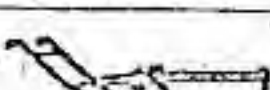
*Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.*

**THE** Undersigned has been appointed Agent  
for the above Company, at Newmarket, is  
prepared to accept risks on the most favorable terms  
to Insurers. This Company is well known, and  
considered one of the safest institutions in the  
Province. No just claim has ever been repudiated by  
them; and this underscriber has every confidence in  
recommending this Institution to the public.

**O. FORD, Agent.**

Newmarket, June 5, 1857. 16-19

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Agricultural Implement Manu-  
factory and

**IRON FOUNDRY,**  
BRADFORD, COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

THE Undersigned would respectfully advertise to the inhabitants of the surrounding Country, that they are manufacturers for the ensuing season

**100 REAPING MACHINES,**

(Seymour & Morgan's Patent,) of the very best materials, which they will warrant to equal, if not surpass any in the Province. Being this season enabled to procure the best iron and fitted up under their own superintendence, they feel confident they will be able to build their Reapers in a superior manner,—and thus merit a continuance of that liberal patronage bestowed on them during the past season.

Price of Reapers, \$125 cash; \$115 part cash, remainder in six months.

They are also manufacturing *Kitchikan's* **MOWING MACHINES**, at a reduced price.

**Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters,**  
Horse Rakes, and Improved Cultivators, kept constantly on hand.

T. GOODFELLOW & Co.,  
Bradford, April 15, 1857. 16-11

**Desirable Property for Sale!**

**FOR SALE**, these valuable premises occupied by the subscriber, in Bogart Twp. The land consists of one-quarter of an Acre, on which there is erected

**A PLANK DWELLING HOUSE,**  
And Wheelright's Shop; also, lumber Shed, Stables and other out-buildings. The place has every convenience suitable for a family residence, with well and cistern, and a cellar under the House. The locality is a good one for a mechanic, being surrounded by a rich farming community.

**TERMS LIBERAL.**  
For particulars apply on the premises in  
Wm. WETHERILL'S  
Bogart Town, May 14, 1857. 16-15

**AYER'S**  
**PILLS**

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



